

REPORT

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Ing. Goldframm, boiler section
 Ing. Kolda, cooling plant
 Ing. Zicha, pipe line
 Ing. Marek, ceramics
 Ing. Haas, piston machines

c. Till 1945 the owner of the factory was the A.G. Erste Brünnner Maschinenfabrik, which during the war belonged to the Göring Works Combine. When the machine industry was nationalized after 1945, the factory was made a State concern and was amalgamated with the Gottwald Works as Factory 01. In this same combine there are also the Kralovopolska Strojirna (Kralovo Pole Machine Works) in Brno, known as Factory 02, and Heynig, synove a spol (Heynig, Sons and Co.) in Prerov, Factory 03; in addition there are the former Firm Bilke, Gefia, and four other small factories in Northern Moravia.

4. Formation and Equipment of the Factory

a. Chief Production and Administrative Departments:

- 1) Administrative department.
- 2) House of administration and culture (offices of the factory council, of the Czech C.P., and the URO, i.e., Trade Union Council).
- 3) Designs department and archives.
- 4) Special passport-issuing office (manned by State officials).
- 5) Machine workshop.
- 6) Boiler shop.
- 7) Tinsmith workshop.
- 8) Forge and workshop.
- 9) Foundry.
- 10) Model workshop.
- 11) Coppersmiths (sub-section for manufacture of spirit and sugar refineries).
- 12) Ceramics section (sub-section for cement manufacture, brick making, steam and motor rollers, granulators, fixed and mobile crushing machines).
- 13) Boiler room.
- 14) Electric station. (Each production department has its own construction and commercial offices.)
- 15) Finally, there is the very important Security Section under the direction of Milos Marsa.

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Production is of great interest to the military aircraft administration, and air force officers often pay official visits to the factory.

- b. The factory has subsidiary transport lines to the Zidenice station [redacted]. It has two locomotives of its own, a large number of heavy motor trucks and six supply trucks.

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- c. All the workshops are equipped with the most up-to-date machines of Czech, German, [redacted] origin and are completely up to the most modern requirements. The majority of the metal working machines are installed in the machine shops, which are divided into sections for lathes, milling machines, grinding, boring, planing, and finishing machines. The machine shops hold about 200 lathes, 50 milling machines, 20 planing machines, 2 grinding machines, 20 to 30 special machines (among which are German planing machines 12 meters long), machines for the production of cogged wheel driving gear up to 6 meters in diameter, planing machines with a lathe length of up to 8 meters, and two hydraulic presses, including the biggest hydraulic press in the CSR, which are all of foreign origin. The forge has 20 steam hammers and the foundry, 3 casting furnaces, including one for non-ferrous metals.

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5. Personnel

- a. By 11 June 1949 the factory had 4,200 employees, of whom 1,200 were employed on outside assembly work, mostly abroad. The number of employees before 1939 is not exactly known.
- b. Brigades (voluntary groups to increase productivity) are put in principally from the administrative and technical offices every 14 days. A small number of brigades are composed of air force militia. These brigades are principally used in the building of a railway line for a travelling crane, excavation works, and auxiliary construction work.
- c. Some of the employees are quartered in the town area of Cernovice, where the factory owns 90 dwelling houses and where still more are either being built or planned.
- d. It is intended to bring the number of employees up to 5,500.

6. Work Schedule

- a. Working hours are from Monday to Saturday, and a third of the employees also always work on Sunday. Shifts are worked in the machine shops, one from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., the other from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., the night shift, however, not being a full one. Otherwise the shifts are generally from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m.
- b. Working tempo has been increased 20 percent over what it was in 1945, by reducing wages and offering bonuses. Mostly piece work is done.
- c. Working methods. The major part of the work is done by machines and a very small proportion by hand.

7. Production

- a. During the latter part of the war production was confined to trench mortars and grenades.
- b. Present production comprises equipment for sugar factories, distilleries, breweries, chemical factories, oil refineries, steam turbines and steam machines, cooling plants and cooling chambers, installations for cement factories, brickworks, mills, steam and motor rollers, granulators, crushing machines, machines for parquet and furnishing products, pistons machines (scooping machines, injectors and ejectors), installations and constructions for railway and road bridges, assembly frames and factory equipment, mining plant, oil boring machinery, electrical works building equipment, and storage plant; and a great many other products besides, details of which are not known.
- c. Sixty percent of production is destined for the USSR, 20 percent for Poland, formerly 8 percent was for Yugoslavia, the remainder for other countries including the country's own 1/2 percent requirement.
- d. The production figures for 1949, the first year of the Five-Year Plan, were as follows:

Steam turbines:	3 over 20,000 KW 10 of 10,000 KW 50 200 KW 10 compressors 30 scooping machines (Schoepfmaschinen) for mines
Boilers	40 - 27 sq.m. 4 Babcock & Wilcox (400 - 600 - 1000 sq. m.)

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Cooling plants: 1 synthetic ice plant (Kunsteislaufplatz)
40 freezing apparatus
2 slaughter houses (cooling plant)

Ceramics: 50 steam rollers 4t - 6t, Diesel.

Piston machines: 4 steam engines up to 1,000 KW - Guttermuth System
50 portable engines (Lokomobile)
20 compressors (for chemical industry mines and oxygen plants)
50 scooping machines (Schoepfmaschinen) for boilers and petroleum refineries.

Breweries: 2 installations

Sugar factories: 2 installations

- e. So far as is known the Five-Year Plan also provides for the following articles to be produced within the next three years:

USSR: 5 turbines up to 1,000 KW, 150 portable engines (Lokomobile) up to 75 KW, 40 freezing plants, 10 steam rollers.

Poland: 20 turbines of different sizes, 15 compressors, unknown quantities of boilers and mine equipment.

Yugoslavia: 3 turbines up to 20,000 KW, 1 portable engine of 450 KW, 8 compressors. Apart from these other large orders from Yugoslavia were also accepted, but later all provisionally suspended.

- f. The true capacity of the works amounts to about 80 percent of the planned capacity. Theoretically, it is about 140 percent.

- g. It should be noted that the combined production of steam and motor rollers from the Kralovo Pole Machine Works (Plant No. 02) was transferred to the First Machine Factory (Plant No. 01), and that at the same time the entire motor production of the latter was transferred to the former.

8. Power is supplied by the factory's own power station, which has two generators, one always in operation and the other in reserve. In the case of a heavy demand extra current is drawn from the grid of the West Moravian Power Stations.

9. Supplies of raw material

- a. The following raw materials are used: sheet metal, road iron (automatic), profile (structural) iron, and a large number of pipes (i.e., polished steel pipes). Semi-finished products: iron castings, steel castings, wrought iron castings.

Finished products: Zetor type combustion engines (Explosivmotore)
MEZ type electro-motors
Ball bearings, belt gearings, chain links
Sigma type scooping machines (Schoepfmaschinen)
Wire gauze for sieves, etc.

- b. Substitutes are obtained from the Vitkovice and Trinec iron foundries. The main products are delivered from the United Foundries and United Steelworks. Finished goods are delivered by Zbrojovka Brno, Sigma Pumps Olomouc, Moravian Electrical Concerns (formerly Fa Svet), Gottwaldov Plant No. 03, and the Skoda Works.

- c. Suppliers of boiler sheet metal and building material are kept in stock at the factory for the construction of bridges. No supplies are kept for the manufacture of arms.

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10. Delivery

- a. Ninety-seven percent of the finished products are delivered by rail. 50X1-HUM
- b. Installations for cement factories are exported [] Plants for the manufacture of sugar and spirits and for power stations are exported []. Poland receives material for brick works, 50X1-HUM power stations, cement factories, and port installations in Szczecin. An exceptionally large number of freezing plants are delivered to the USSR (for further information see para. 7e).
- c. Goods are assembled in the factory and delivered to customers at place of destination, with the exception of products for Russia and Poland. These latter customers assemble the goods themselves in the factory and take delivery of them from this point.

11. Factory police and control

- a. Two hundred and fifty men are appointed for the control and security of the factory. They are on duty continuously and control all persons entering and leaving the building. They are issued a special uniform.
- b. The control is regular.
- c. The administrative and technical staff have to clock in in the commissionaire's office, while the rest of the employees do this in the workshops.
- d. The entrances, the entry to railway sidings, and the factory premises are guarded only during the night. The "Lopatkarna" Section is strongly guarded during the daytime, as the research laboratories are situated there.
- e. The interpreters work in the administration and passport issuing offices.
- f. The factory police undergo a special training in the use of arms and are also given political instruction. Their chief duties lie outside the factory.

12. Factory passes

- a. A pass is necessary for entering and leaving the building. A special pass is needed for admission to the "Lopatkarna" section. The passes are issued by the Security Section for details contained in the worker's contract.
- b. Temporary passes are issued for six months, and permanent ones for an unlimited time.
- c. Entry permits are issued on presentation of labor office passes, personal documents, completed staff questionnaire, and a permit from the works management. Once issued these passes cannot be altered.
- d. Apart from the legal methods of entry, the factory can be entered without a pass on the occasion of a social evening in the Culture Hall, where some sort of an entertainment is organized nearly every week.

13. History

The factory was built in 1890 as A.G. First Brünn Machine factory. The shareholders were mainly Germans. After the first world war the name was changed to the Czech version. Following the establishment of the Protectorates of Bohemia and Moravia, the factory was incorporated into the Görring works union and was turned over to the production of war material. The factory underwent continual expansion. The Culture Hall, the travelling crane (moving up to 500 m.), and the factory police station were built after 1945. At the end of the war 70 percent of the factory had been destroyed, but it was rebuilt by the end of 1946.

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14. Remarks

- a. The special section "Lopartkarna" (cover name) is a research section and is always strongly guarded.
- b. Secret archives are kept in the cellars of the administration building. Production plans, patents, and other valuable factory material are stored here. Two registrars are employed; one of them, called Preis,
[redacted]
- c. Representatives for the factory are also employed and usually work as spies for the industry. Their reports are sent to the directors and the export department. The list of these "representatives", showing their territories and targets is kept in the secret archives.
- d. The production targets are impossible to attain mainly because of the lack of the following essentials: sheet metal, iron castings, non-ferrous metals, sufficient machine shops, ball bearings, particularly in the larger diameters. Ball bearings can be bought only on the black market and especially by way of illegal imports [redacted]

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